

sonville and Sneed's Ferry in Ouslow county, under the name and style of the Wilmington, Wrightsville & Ouslow Railroad. The first terminus of this road will beat Wrightsville Sound, to which point the road has been properly graded under the supervision of the civil engineer of the company. It proposed to put rolling stock on the road and run trains over the road as soon as the first ten miles are finished, making a depot at Wrightsville Sound. This extensive watering place, with miles of ocean front; with its pine, cedar, and oak groves, and whose natural advantages is destined eventually to make this place, as a healthful, pleasant and convenient summer resort, the rival of Long Branch and Cape May.

From Wrightsville the road will meet its course to Sneed's Ferry (about fifty miles) through a richly wooded and fertile country, whose peculiar adaptation to truck farming is unequalled in any country.

At Jacksonville and Sneed's Ferry, in Ouslow county, that rich belt, whose produce reaches market through the tedious and expensive mode of wagoning over bad county roads of sixty and seventy miles to Kinston or New Bern, or the dangerous method of reaching a market at Wilmington by risking the dangers of rounding Frying Pan Shoals in small sailing vessels. The construction of this road will enable the farmers of this part of the country to find a ready market at their door for their produce.

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HALIFAX COUNTY, N. C., July 10, '83.

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The fast train did not leave Richmond Monday evening last, until 6 o'clock, and arrived in this city at 15 minutes after twelve that night, and only 3 hours and 40 minutes between Weldon and this city, which is pretty fast time.

The Seaside Park is the most popular resort in the state, visitors are crowding down and the hotel is doing a most distinguished and patriotic gentleman, and make him say under whose flag he was sailing. The Masons performed the ceremonies. The county commissioners and officials of the county were present, but, strange to say, were mere lookers on. Mr. Fabin H. Bubbe, of Raleigh, was the orator of the day, after the Masonic ceremonies of the laying of the corner stone were over. He made a fine address.

The citizens of Burgaw, and others from Pender, were very kind and clever and presented a splendid and free entertainment to all. There was enough free victuals that day at Burgaw to have bountifully fed as many more as were present. At night an elegant ball came off at the academy. In spite of the rain and mud there was much enjoyment during the day and night, and the celebration passed off pleasantly and harmoniously.

We wish we could stop here, but some Democratic intriguing in Burgaw compels us to expose a few facts that ought to be known to all. Our reporter informs us that he heard that day complaints and dissatisfaction at the

company to which he has allied himself had a very poor opinion of him about 1875. Under the head of "partisan governor," the Raleigh *News* of 22d August, 1875, says of him among other things: "Only when the occasion arrived for the development of the civil engineer of the company. It proposed to put rolling stock on the road and run trains over the road as soon as the first ten miles are finished, making a depot at Wrightsville Sound.

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Excursion to Waccamaw. The excursion to Waccamaw, for the purpose of raising funds to repair the Chestnut Street Presbyterian Church of this city. We hope to will go. See ad. in another column.

Hon. E. D. Hall, the popular and efficient mayor of this city, has an opportunity to make himself that man who has ever had before. If he can work that the Yadkin Valley Railroad will come to Wilmington, he will be entitled to the thanks of every man, woman and child in this city. He can, and we believe he will, work it.

Mr. W. K. Price of this city, has again been promoted, this time to a \$1,400 clerkship, on his merits. He is popular with his superiors as well as with his brother clerks. He got the promotion after a competitive examination, which makes the honor all the more highly appreciated by his friends.

Rev. J. W. Hood, arrived in this city on Saturday last, with his family. The Bishop is looking as well as we ever seen him. Since he was here last he has been to the Pacific slope and he gives a glowing account of that country. He will next go to Pennsylvania to hold conference, and thence to Alabama. He is a live, active, energetic and able minister; no man has done more for the Church in the past twelve years than Bishop Hood.

Mr. Nicholas W. Yopp died last Tuesday morning, at the residence of his father, Mr. Samuel L. Yopp, on Walnut, between Seventh and Eighth streets. His disease was consumption, which was contracted at Florence, S. C., about eight months ago, when he then resided. Soon after being stricken down he came to his father's where he has remained ever since gradually declining until death came to his release from suffering which at times were intense. He was about 27 years of age and leaves a wife and two children to mourn his death.

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THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1883.

We clip from our valuable contemporary the Tarboro *Sentinel*, a letter written by James B. Duddy, who is a young colored man of this city, of the very highest integrity and intelligence. The advice he gives to his people is good, and we commend it to our readers generally. A man should not expect an office simply on account of color, nor should he be excluded simply on that account.

MR. FRANK HATTON.

This gentleman is out west on business and pleasure. He will spend some time in Iowa, his own state, and will return to Washington about the first of August. We sincerely hope he will have a good time, he deserves it. No man works harder, with better judgment or success, than Hon. Frank Hatton, First Assistant Postmaster General. Mr. Arthur has no more popular or faithful subordinate than him.

MR. ELAM, THE DUELIST.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Elam, editor of the Richmond *Whig*, who had the fight with Beirne, editor of the *State*, is improving, and is expected out in a short time. Mr. Elam is respected, to-day, equal to any man in the old state of Virginia, and he will be honored by the men who believe in men of courage. The old North State is proud of her native sons, Messrs. Cameron and Elam, who are both to-day citizens of Virginia.

Sons of Senator Butler of North Carolina and Logan of Illinois enter West Point this year.—*Chicago Inter Ocean*. This "great paper" is informed that Senator Butler has a son at West Point. And so Logan has a son at West Point also. The papers among Gen. Butler will please turn their guns for a while upon Gen. Logan.—*Star*.

Yes, but Senator Butler sent his son to West Point, while Hon. John A. Logan had nothing whatever to do with the junior Logan's going to that institution. President Arthur appointed young Logan a cadet without the knowledge of the Senator.

SAUCE FOR GOOSE AND GANDER.

Nothing can be more highly amusing than the contrast of Democratic practice and precept as exhibited in advice of the bourbon leaders to the colored voters as to claiming office, compared with their own conduct in the same matter. Through the medium of Democratic papers and so-called "independent" journals of the colored people engaged in a common cause, constant appeals are made to that class of electors to assert their claims to public patronage; they are reminded that they constitute the bulk of the Republican party south, and that doing so will insure success. When advised by their white associates that the time is not ripe for such recognition of their claims, and that to indulge their natural aspirations now would involve them and their friends in common ruin. The bourbon furnish them with the ready reply, "Oh, yes, that is the same old cry, and the time never will come, so long as there are white seekers of office without a place." Now, turn to the southern Democrats. They constitute the bulk of the national Democracy, yet, year after year they do the voting and northern Democrats reap the fruits. From 1865 to 1880 has it not been too soon for any southern man of that party to seek even a vice-presidency? Are not their most politic journals now constantly sounding their warning notes against the election of Mr. Carlisle for Speaker, though in thorough accord with the tariff platform of his party; over Mr. Randall, an avowed protectionist; because, forsooth, it will not do to apprise their northern allies of their hunger for some of the spoils as a recompense for all of the toil? After allowing the tail to wag the dog so long on their part, with what face can they charge the same to the account of others? When a party boasting itself to be a white man's party exclusively, a party which has destroyed the fundamental right of local self-government, confessed with the design of depriving the colored man of a share of even the little county offices, begins to console with the poor slighted "freemen," well may the latter distrust a kindness so inconsistent and inexplicable. But, for the sake of argument, take matters at their worst. Suppose white Republicans and Democrats, alike selfishly bent upon engrossing all the spoils of party ascendancy, is it not better that the colored man should have his white friends in office, the men who gave him his liberty and fenced it in with constitutional bulwarks, than that he should be subject to the men who covered this land with graves and ashes to retain him in servitude, who fought every amendment of the law that made him a man and a citizen, and only recognized his rights as such when resistance became unavailing? We have ever been and are to-day in favor of colored men holding office when honest and capable. We have advocated their claims for office, and have at all times "practiced

in this particular, what we have preached." The Democrats are opposed to the negroes holding office, but have been trying to get them to demand all the offices for the express purpose of preaching "negro rule" during a political canvass. Of late years they have been hiring colored men to do their dirty work for them, but in this they will fail as they have in all of their other undertakings to fool the negro. Now, if the Democratic party are sincere in their advocacy of the "colored man's rights," holding office &c., let them do so in their next platform, and place our people together, and when once the matter is fairly considered and properly canvassed this route will be adopted and the road will be constructed.

The Homestead Under Democratic Manipulation.

If an abstract published in the *Raleigh Observer* is correct, our supreme court decided at its last term that the act of 1877, professing to enlarge the homestead into a fee, is unconstitutional. This is but another illustration of the distastefulness of the exemption laws to the die-in-the-wool Democrat. Even before the war, that greatest of all Democratic lawyers, Judge Buffin, had declared in opposition to an elementary rule for the construction of remedial statutes, that a law "restrictive of the remedies of creditors against the property of debtors is not to receive a liberal interpretation," and this dictum seems to have become established authority with his political successors. In passing upon this act of 1877, the court not only ignored the established rule, that a statute will not be declared unconstitutional where a decision on that point is unnecessary, but the more important and familiar one, that every legislative act is presumably valid, and only to be set aside by the judiciary, where its conflict with the constitution is necessary and beyond all reasonable doubt. Now, it was not necessary to declare this act invalid, for on reading it one will see that it does not accomplish the object indicated by its title, but was only a lame and impotent attempt to do so. And here we may pause to ask if the Democratic legislature which framed this act was so ignorant of its duties as to be incapable of accomplishing its purpose, or if it harbored a wicked design to give the people a serpent in the guise of a fish; the more charitable construction seems the more reasonable, also when we recall the blunder in changing the county government system, by which the owner of a household was left, (at least so our Democratic court has said) without an appeal from the action of the appraisers, however unjust and ruinous. Did the legislature at its last session remedy this *casus belli*? We don't know. To return to the main topic, this is a most important matter. To give a conclusive exposition of the law is practically to make it, and when we find a court intrusted with such tremendous powers, eager to decide unnecessarily that a cause a constitutional question gave a *life estate* to every indebted freeholder, we are soon on our way to political success. When advised by their white associates that the time is not ripe for such recognition of their claims, and that to indulge their natural aspirations now would involve them and their friends in common ruin. The bourbon furnish them with the ready reply, "Oh, yes, that is the same old cry, and the time never will come, so long as there are white seekers of office without a place." Now, turn to the southern Democrats. They constitute the bulk of the national Democracy, yet, year after year they do the voting and northern Democrats reap the fruits. From 1865 to 1880 has it not been too soon for any southern man of that party to seek even a vice-presidency? Are not their most politic journals now constantly sounding their warning notes against the election of Mr. Carlisle for Speaker, though in thorough accord with the tariff platform of his party; over Mr. Randall, an avowed protectionist; because, forsooth, it will not do to apprise their northern allies of their hunger for some of the spoils as a recompense for all of the toil? After allowing the tail to wag the dog so long on their part, with what face can they charge the same to the account of others? When a party boasting itself to be a white man's party exclusively, a party which has destroyed the fundamental right of local self-government, confessed with the design of depriving the colored man of a share of even the little county offices, begins to console with the poor slighted "freemen," well may the latter distrust a kindness so inconsistent and inexplicable. But, for the sake of argument, take matters at their worst. Suppose white Republicans and Democrats, alike selfishly bent upon engrossing all the spoils of party ascendancy, is it not better that the colored man should have his white friends in office, the men who gave him his liberty and fenced it in with constitutional bulwarks, than that he should be subject to the men who covered this land with graves and ashes to retain him in servitude, who fought every amendment of the law that made him a man and a citizen, and only recognized his rights as such when resistance became unavailing? We have ever been and are to-day in favor of colored men holding office when honest and capable. We have advocated their claims for office, and have at all times "practiced

men will but take hold of it and show the great advantages to the railroad company in taking the Wilmington route, we have but little doubt of the result. Mayor Ed. D. Hall, who is always on the lookout for the interest of his people, cannot leave behind him a more substantial or lasting monument than a railroad from this city to Fayetteville, leading thence to the rich Yadkin Valley country world to him. And we hope he will himself in communication with the authorities of the above road, get them and our people together, and when once the matter is fairly considered and properly canvassed this route will be adopted and the road will be constructed.

MAHOMET AND THE MOUNTAIN.

What a pity that the *New Observer* could not have remembered that Judge Fowle is a private citizen, and not amenable to public censure in the matter of his political faith and future, until awakened to a sense of that fact by his housekeeper to beguile that distinguished gentleman from the ancient and honorable ways of the bourbon Democracy. In view of the profound adaptability of our brother of the quill, so ludicrously illustrated in his treatment of the Democratic Achilles, we feel tempted to "assail" him of the name of bourbon. Some few weeks ago the taciturn ex-candidate is permanently called up to gird up his loins and answer the bourbon bosses like a man, but standing "mute of malice"—or something else—he is patted on the back, his prudence commanded, and he is strictly enjoined to do just as he pleases. Who can fail to appreciate the easy grace of our political Mahomet as he steps off towards the mountain which refuses to come to him?

THE PENDER COURT HOUSE.

We are pleased to learn that the new court house at Burgaw promises to be a fine building, worthy of the brave General whose name the new county bears, and of its generous heroic people. It will rapidly rise to completion, as we are told, and be ready for the holding of the next December superior court at Burgaw. We are not niggardly in our views of the construction of public buildings, but we put the taxpayers of Pender on their guard, now, upon the expenditures for their court house and jail. Democratic professions of economy are one thing, practice is another. If their magistrates and board of county commissioners are not wise and vigilant this court house will cost more than it ought to, to put up and furnish in some slip-shod, gingerbread way, contrary to the contract, and unfair to the county. We mean no reflection, as we know the names of none of the parties concerned. But we know what we say is generally true of Democratic management of public expenditures; and yet their leaders are always prating about economy. The court house, we are told, is on a large *casus belli*. We don't know. To return to the main topic, this is a most important matter. To give a conclusive exposition of the law is practically to make it, and when we find a court intrusted with such tremendous powers, eager to decide unnecessarily that a cause a constitutional question gave a *life estate* to every indebted freeholder, we are soon on our way to political success. When advised by their white associates that the time is not ripe for such recognition of their claims, and that to indulge their natural aspirations now would involve them and their friends in common ruin. The bourbon furnish them with the ready reply, "Oh, yes, that is the same old cry, and the time never will come, so long as there are white seekers of office without a place." Now, turn to the southern Democrats. They constitute the bulk of the national Democracy, yet, year after year they do the voting and northern Democrats reap the fruits. From 1865 to 1880 has it not been too soon for any southern man of that party to seek even a vice-presidency? Are not their most politic journals now constantly sounding their warning notes against the election of Mr. Carlisle for Speaker, though in thorough accord with the tariff platform of his party; over Mr. Randall, an avowed protectionist; because, forsooth, it will not do to apprise their northern allies of their hunger for some of the spoils as a recompense for all of the toil? After allowing the tail to wag the dog so long on their part, with what face can they charge the same to the account of others? When a party boasting itself to be a white man's party exclusively, a party which has destroyed the fundamental right of local self-government, confessed with the design of depriving the colored man of a share of even the little county offices, begins to console with the poor slighted "freemen," well may the latter distrust a kindness so inconsistent and inexplicable. But, for the sake of argument, take matters at their worst. Suppose white Republicans and Democrats, alike selfishly bent upon engrossing all the spoils of party ascendancy, is it not better that the colored man should have his white friends in office, the men who gave him his liberty and fenced it in with constitutional bulwarks, than that he should be subject to the men who covered this land with graves and ashes to retain him in servitude, who fought every amendment of the law that made him a man and a citizen, and only recognized his rights as such when resistance became unavailing? We have ever been and are to-day in favor of colored men holding office when honest and capable. We have advocated their claims for office, and have at all times "practiced

at all to the immense losses which their employers voluntarily incur in bad times, in order to destroy foreign competition and to gain and to keep a market. Andatic has been a great and important manufacturer and at this time carries on their work at a loss amounting in the aggregate to £300,000 or £400,000 in the course of three or four years. If the efforts of those who encourage the combinations to restrict the amount of labor and to produce strikes were to be successful for any length of time, the accumulations of capital could not then be made which enable a few of the most wealthy capitalists to overwhelm all foreign competition in times of great depression, and thus to clear the way for the whole trade to step in when prices revive, and to carry on a great business before foreign capital can again accumulate to such an extent as to be able to establish a competition with any claim to success. The large capitals of this country are the great instruments of warfare [if the war may be allowed] against the competing capital of foreign countries and are the most essential instruments now remaining by which our manufacturing supremacy can be maintained.

I have charged the British government as a co-conspirator. Is the charge well founded? Can the energies of the most powerful Christian nation have been systematically employed in the subversion of governments and the spoliation of their people? On this point the darkest pages of modern history are affirmatively conclusive.

England's diplomacy has been a more effective agent of conquest than her navy and army. Space will permit me to refer to but few of its victims. Her first treaty with Turkey bears date 1579.

The Turks were then famé for their industry, skill and social order. They worked in iron, steel, copper, cotton, wool, silk, and tobacco, all of which their country produced, with corn and oil in profusion. No country of Europe is richer in native resources than the Turkish empire, as it then existed. It was as potent in arms as it was rich in the charge of exaggeration. Thomas Francis Meagher who, addressing his countrymen in 1848, when the failure of the potato crop of 1845, 1846 and 1847 was to be expected, said:

"The cotton manufacture of the 10th of the same month denounced the measure with equal severity. The Indian Chambers of Commerce appealed to the Vice-roy, but appealed in vain. The modern cotton mills of India were doomed. I challenge history and literature for a parallel for the grim irony involved in professions of devotion to the freedom of trade by the English government, and people, who are responsible for the condition of India and Ireland.

But the wrongs of India are interwoven with those England is daily inflicting upon China. The British Indian government having confiscated more than 600,000 acres of the most fertile land of India, devote this immense territory to the cultivation of the poppy. It converts the poppies into opium. For this opium it must find or make a market; and as it could find none, it made one by force. It had at various times obtained footing for its trade on the Chinese coast.

Among the hundreds of millions of Chinese it befit a market might be found for the opium reluctantly produced by the people of British India.

The Chinese government, discovering that this terrible drug was being largely smuggled into the country, made formal protests against further importation. These protests the British government disregarded. Finding that its appeals were vain, the Chinese government caused the opium in store to be seized, buried in a trench, and so covered with quick-lime as to effectively secure its destruction. Hence the Chinese war, the battering down by the British navy of Chinese towns and cities, and the collection, under threats of further destruction, of a penalty of \$12,000,000 as indemnity for the trouble to which the contumacious Chinese had put England by opposing its efforts to force British free trade upon an unwilling people.

But the story of Irish wrong and suffering is as a fairy tale compared with that of India. There British law and arms govern more than 300,000,000 of people. Space will not permit me to do more than allude to the change that British government has wrought in the condition of this in my *Review of Current Events*.

After referring to the manner in which the power of the Ottoman Empire had been extinguished, a writer in *Fortnightly Review* for July, 1874, says:

"In the same way, and at the same time, we have everywhere obtained that *casus belli*—the taking of cities with 5 per cent. We are continuing to apply to apply to eastern nations this double system of tariffs and jurisdictions, of goods and judges. To attain those ends we use all sorts of means, from courteous invitations to bombardments. We prefer to employ more eloquent language, as it is cheap and easy; but, if talk fails, follow it up by gunboats, and in that convincing way induce hesitating 'barbarians' not only to accept our two unvarying conditions, but also to pay the cost of the expedition by which their consent to these conditions were exacted from them. We tried patience and polite proposals with Tunis Tripoli and Morocco. China was so unwilling to listen to our advice, so blind to the striking merits of our opium and our consuls, that we were obliged, with great regret to resort to gentle force with the people of that country, and of all those of Europe the Turkish rayah approached in condition nearest to the slave."

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THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.  
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1883.

How South Carolina got its Name.

The question of the derivation of the name of Carolina is a somewhat obscure one. Rivers says that historians are divided as to whether the province got its name from Charles IX, of France or Charles II, of England, but he himself seems to give the preference to Charles I, because in the grant by that King to Sir Robert Heath, in 1630, the country is called Carolina. Some of the earliest accounts, however, as for example, those of Dr. Melling and Hewitt, says distinctly that the name was given in honor of Charles IX, and it is certainly reasonable to suppose that the name given by Buban and Landonnee to the country surrounding Charles Fort (Aix Carolina) in honor of the French King, survives the destruction of the French colony, and was adopted by the English settlers. Indeed, as we find the name Carolina (or Carolina) in the grant of Charles I, it is obvious that the name cannot have been given in honor of Charles II, and the natural conclusion would be that the country was already known as Carolina, through the colony sent by Coligny, and the name was adopted and fixed by the charter of Charles I. The English may have intended the name to celebrate their own King, but there is no getting over the fact of the previous claim of the French monarch. Charleston, of course, was named after Charles II.—*Charleston News June 21.*

About the Size of It.

The platform adopted by the Democratic state convention of Ohio is, to use a slang phrase, "a daisy." It reminds one of the late lamented Samuel J. Tilden's political letters, Bayard's speech at the Iroquois banquet, or Senator McDonald on the tariff, in its verbiage and hopeless mudness. Translated into intelligible English, it reads:

Resolved first: We are the Democratic party and sole legatees of Thomas Jefferson's principles and trade mark (no explanations given.) Second: We want the whole earth. Third: And we mean to have it. Fourth: That is, if we can get it. Fifth: And don't you forget it. Sixth: We want it distinctly understood that we do not straddle the tariff question. We go it blind—and deaf, and would like to go it dumb. We want a tariff for old women and young women; rich and poor men; for revenue only; but we want the wool men of Ohio protected. We want a tariff for everybody, and will arrange all inconsistencies after we are elected.

Seventh: We believe in pensioning soldiers, protecting our citizens, having permanent money, and paying off the public debt. The Republican party has done that, but d— the Republicans can party.

Eighth: No monopolies, except in office held by Ohio Democrats.

Ninth: No high license but free whisky.

Eleventh: Thomas Jefferson—constitution of the United States—the inalienable right of states—hickory Sherman was a blank—hic—hoor!—*Kansas City Journal.*

Breaking Corner.

In the early days of Michigan, when one dealer was the source of supply for a large territory, a capitalist from the east suddenly brought up all the tobacco and whisky to be got hold of in the state. There was no railroad communication; it was winter, and there was no navigation, and everything promised a big profit on the speculation. Prices began to creep up, and settlers to inquire and protest, and the capitalist was rubbing his hands and holding on, when something happened. He was on his way to church one Sunday when he was seized by a band of tough looking pioneers and carried to the river, where a hole already had been cut in the ice.

"What is the meaning of this?" he finally asked.

"It means old prices for whisky and tobacco!" replied the spokesman.

"How?"

They proceeded to enlighten him. Two of the band gave him a duck into the water, and he was plunged in and hauled out three times before he got his breath and said:

"Gentlemen, tobacco has taken a great drop."

"I'll give some more," said the leader, and into the freezing cold water he went again. When they hauled him out, blue with cold and teeth chattering, he observed:

"And whisky is 10 cents a gallon less than the old price!"

Tennessee having nailed gambling off the floor, now comes to the front with a law punishing by public whipping any man convicted of whipping his wife. The whipping is to take place in front of the court house, and the number of stripes to be laid on the bare back of the offender will be assessed by the jury which tries the case. The first indictment under the new law was that of Alexander Fuse, of Nashville, who performed upon his wife with a sapling ten feet long.

It is better to praise than to censure. A smile, a smile, a word of encouragement has a talismanic effect upon a faint heart. When your neighbors fall you share something in their misfortune. When prosperity gladdens the heart of your neighbors, you will be benefited. Society is so closely interwoven that no man can live without an influence upon others.—*Slyly done.*

In the St. John's River, Fla., a 1,000 pound sun fish has been taken.

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken by the sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and in the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. ly

WANTED.

5,000 acres of pine land, all in one body. Those who have such land will please communicate with me at once, giving full description of the same.

W. P. CANADAY.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

July 5.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 33 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 200 casks at that figure. Also sales reported 400 casks at 33 cents.

BOSIN.—Quoted steady at \$1.20 for Strained and \$1.25 for Good Strained. Sales reported of Strained and Good Strained at quotations.

TAX.—Quoted firm at \$1.70 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady with sales of receipts at \$1.25 for Hard and \$2.00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—Quoted firm, on a basis of 93 cents per lb, for Middling, with no sales reported. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary, 6 11-16 cts p. lb.  
Good Ordinary, 8 1-16 " " "  
Low Middling, 9 " " "  
Middling, 9 " " "  
Good Middling, 10 " " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 255 bales.  
Spirits Turpentine, 150 casks.  
Rosin, 944 bbls.  
Tar, 82 " "  
Crude Turpentine, 6 "

RECEIPTS.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at 33 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 250 casks at 31.

BOSIN.—The market was steady at \$1.20 for Strained and \$1.25 for Good Strained. We hear of sales at quotations.

TAX.—The market was quoted firm at \$1.70 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady with sales of receipts at \$1.25 for Hard and \$2.00 for Soft and Virgin.

COTTON.—Quoted firm, Sales on a basis of 93 cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary, 6 11-16 cts p. lb.  
Good Ordinary, 8 1-16 " " "  
Low Middling, 9 " " "  
Middling, 9 " " "  
Good Middling, 10 " " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 582 bales.  
Spirits Turpentine, 291 casks.  
Rosin, 232 bbls.  
Tar, 294 " "  
Crude Turpentine, 47 "

RECEIPTS.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted firm at 34 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 100 casks at 34.

BOSIN.—The market was quoted firm at \$1.20 for Strained, and \$1.25 for Good Strained. With sales at quotations.

TAX.—The market was steady at \$1.70 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady with sales of receipts at \$2.00 for Soft and Virgin and \$1.25 for hard.

COTTON.—Quoted firm, Sales on a basis of 93 cents for middling. The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary, 6 11-16 cts p. lb.  
Good Ordinary, 7 15-16 " " "  
Low Middling, 9 " " "  
Middling, 9 " " "  
Good Middling, 10 " " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 719 bales.  
Spirits Turpentine, 157 casks.  
Rosin, 4381 bbls.  
Tar, 231 bbls.  
Crude Turpentine, 90 " "

RECEIPTS.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted at 34 cents per gallon, with sales of 50 casks at 34, and later 175 casks at 33 cents.

BOSIN.—The market was firm at \$1.20 for Strained, and \$1.25 per bbl for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAX.—Market firm at \$1.70 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm. Sales on a basis of 93 cents for middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary, 6 11-16 cts p. lb.  
Good Ordinary, 7 15-16 " " "  
Low Middling, 9 " " "  
Middling, 9 " " "  
Good Middling, 10 " " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 630 bales.  
Spirits Turpentine, 163 casks.  
Rosin, 1945 bbls.  
Tar, 33 bbls.  
Crude Turpentine, 283 bbls.

RECEIPTS.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted steady at 34 cts per gallon, with sales reported later of 200 casks at 34.

BOSIN.—The market was steady at \$1.20 for Strained, and \$1.25 for Good Strained. Sales as reported.

TAX.—Market firm at \$1.70 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that figure.

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